

1.933
P69

PLAN A COMMON-SENSE WIRING SYSTEM

(14)

WIRING CHECK LIST

WITH this check list of recommended wiring practices you can easily prepare a common-sense system of adequate wiring for your farm. Your wiring system will be safe, convenient, and adapted to your needs. It need not be expensive either. The farmer who installs adequate wiring in the beginning will avoid trouble and expense later. The capacity of the wiring should be sufficient to permit use of additional appliances without making it necessary to rewire.

Wiring your farm and home is a three-step job.

1. **Making the wiring plan.** The check list on the inside of this folder lists the locations that ordinarily need wiring. Take the list and a pencil and go from room to room marking down the number and location of outlets and switches you will need. The recommended column is based on the past experience of many farmers. It shows the minimum number of outlets and switches usually needed in each location.

Your list may differ from these. For example, your living room may be considerably larger than the average, in which case you may require additional convenience outlets for supplemental lighting.

In the future you may need special heavy duty outlets for large appliances such as the electric range, water heater, and utility motors. It is cheaper to have such wiring done now. Your project superintendent is able to make proper recommendations for the special outlets.

2. **Have a reputable wiring contractor do the work.** When your plan is completed, take it to a good contractor who has a reputation for good work. He will make the wiring fit your requirements. Insist upon durable materials. Have the installation done in accordance with the "National Electrical Code" and local regulations. Upon completion of the job, demand a written guarantee from the contractor against faulty workmanship or materials.

3. **Have the wiring inspected.** After you have a signed inspection certificate from an accredited electrical inspector, you are assured of a good wiring job. In each of these steps, your project superintendent can help you.

LOCATION	LIGHTING OUTLETS	SWITCH CONTROL	CONVENIENCE OUTLET	LIGHTING OUTLETS				SWITCH OUTLETS		DOUBLE CONVENIENCE OUTLETS	
				CEILING		SIDE WALL		Recom'd	Specified	Recom'd	Specified
				Recom'd	Specified	Recom'd	Specified				
Front or side porch.	One ceiling or side light on each side of door.	Located inside front door.	One weatherproof outlet for decorative lighting or appliances used on the porch.	1		or 2		1			
Back porch.	One ceiling or two side lights on either side of door.	Switch inside kitchen door and also at barn.	Outlet if washer is operated here.	1		or 2		1*			
Lower hall.	One ceiling light to illuminate stairs.	3-way switch inside door and in upper hall.	Outlet for table lamp and vacuum cleaner.	1				2*		1	
Closet (hall).	Light over door.	Pull chain.		1							
Upper hall.	One ceiling light at head of stairs.	3-way switch at head of stairs and in lower hall.	Outlet for vacuum cleaner.	1				2*		1	
Living room.	One ceiling light.	Switch at door.	One outlet for each wall space but not greater than 12 feet apart.	1				1		4	
Dining room.	One center fixture.	Switch at door.	Outlet for table appliances and vacuum cleaner.	1				1		2	
Kitchen.	One center fixture and side wall bracket over sink and range. Light on either side of mirror if men shave in the kitchen.	Switch at door.	Heavy duty outlets for range and water heater (if to be located in kitchen), outlet for refrigerator, outlet for mixer.	1		2		1		2	
Pantry.	One ceiling light.	Switch at door.	Outlet for refrigerator or mixer if used here.	1				1			
Bathroom.	Light on each side of mirror.	Switch at door (important).	None.			2		1			
Bedroom—No. 1.	One ceiling outlet.	Switch at door.	Outlets for dresser or bed lamps and appliances.	1				1		2	
No. 2.	One ceiling outlet.	Switch at door.	Outlets for dresser or bed lamps and appliances.	1				1		2	
No. 3.	One ceiling outlet.	Switch at door.	Outlets for dresser or bed lamps and appliances.	1				1		2	
No. 4.	One ceiling outlet.	Switch at door.	Outlets for dresser or bed lamps and appliances.	1				1		2	
Closet—Bedroom No. 1.	One light located over door.	Pull chain.		1							
Bedroom No. 2.	One light located over door.	Pull chain.		1							
Bedroom No. 3.	One light located over door.	Pull chain.		1							
Bedroom No. 4.	One light located over door.	Pull chain.		1							
Attic.	One ceiling light to illuminate stairs and one for each separate unfinished space.	Switch at bottom of stairs.		1				1			
Basement.	One ceiling light for each 200 square feet or each separate room. One light to be located to illuminate stairway. Light over tubs in laundry.	Switch at head of stairs.	Pendant outlet for washer and for iron or ironer, and outlet for water heater if located here.	1				1*		1	
Woodshed.	One ceiling light.	Switch at door.	Outlet if washing done here.	1							
Garage.	One light over hood of each car.	At door.	Outlet between each two stalls—in front.	1						1	
Yard light.	Outdoor type, 200-watt, on pole or building, at least 22 feet above ground.	3-way switch, at house and barn.		1				2*			
Poultry house.	Ceiling light for 60-watt lamps, not over 12 feet apart.	Time control located at entrance.	Convenience outlets on separate circuit from lights, for brooders and incubators.								
Cow stable—Front cows.	Porcelain socket swung by heavy duty cord every 20 feet.	At entrance.	Outlet every 15 or 20 feet for milker and groomer.								
Back cows.	Same as above but spaced every 12 feet.	At entrance.									
Box stalls.	One light for each 2 stalls.	At entrance.									
Milk house.	Ceiling light, 100-watt, in porcelain receptacle.	At entrance.	Milk cooler, water heater, and other devices wired in with safety switch.								
Silo.	One light in silo and one in top of silo well.	At entrance.	Power outlet for ensilage cutter.								
Granary and/or feed room.	Ceiling light, 60-watt.	At entrance.	Power outlet for feed grinder.								
Hay loft No. 1.	Rafter light in each bay with 100-watt reflector $\frac{1}{4}$ way from top.	At entrance.									
No. 2.	Rafter light in each bay with 100-watt reflector $\frac{1}{4}$ way from top.	At entrance.									
Barn floor.	One light with reflector.	At entrance.	Power outlet for hay hoist or other heavy equipment.								
Shop.	One or two lights over bench.	At entrance.	Outlets for any power-driven equipment.								
Pump house.	One light over pump.	At entrance.	Pump wired in.								

(SEE PRECEDING PAGE FOR EXPLANATION OF CHART)

* Three-way switches to control light from two points.

CHECK YOUR WIRING REQUIREMENTS NOW—SAVE COSTLY ADDITIONS LATER

REA FINANCING FOR WIRING LIGHTING AND PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS

REA is prepared to finance farmstead wiring, lighting, and plumbing installations. Loans are made to REA borrowers which in turn will finance installations for their members. They are not made to individuals. The borrower lends the individual farmer up to 80 percent of the cost of the job with repayment in semiannual installments spread over periods up to 5 years. The repayments may be scheduled to coincide with the peak periods of farm income. The REA loan bears an interest rate of less than 3 percent a year on the unpaid balance, while the borrowing organization is entitled to charge the individual farmer an additional 3 percent a year on the unpaid balance to cover its expense in handling the loans. Wiring installations are made by independent electrical contractors from plans and specifications approved by REA. Contracts for wiring groups of farms are awarded on the basis of competitive bids. Wiring loans may include service extensions beyond the limit allowed as part of the distribution line under standard REA loans.

Similar loans are available to finance plumbing and water pressure systems both in the farm home and other farm buildings. A bathroom installation of three fixtures—bathtub, lavatory, and toilet—may be financed, a kitchen sink, and unless otherwise provided for, a pressure tank and pump.